

for the homeless children who are fed at Martha's Table. Mr. Speaker, I commend James, Mrs. Van Valkenburg and the students who participated in this program to help homeless children in their community.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize the many organizations and individuals in my own Congressional district who assist the homeless and the hungry. These services range from mental and physical health programs, help desks, meals and shelter, job training programs, health care, transitional housing and residential rehabilitation. These organizations are fighting the battle against homelessness and hunger everyday. Some of the organizations I would like to recognize for their work include the Daly City Community Services Center, the North Peninsula Dining Center in Daly City, the Grace Covenant Church in South San Francisco, the South San Francisco Food Pantry in South San Francisco, the North Peninsula Neighborhood Services Center in South San Francisco, the St. Vincent de Paul Society Cafe, the St. Vincent Homeless Help Desk in South San Francisco, the San Mateo Pacifica Resource Center, CALL -Primrose Center in Burlingame, the Samaritan Family Kitchen in San Mateo, and many, many others.

All of these groups help to provide necessary services for the homeless of San Francisco and San Mateo Counties and I would like to pay tribute to the individuals who work and volunteer their time to help the homeless and the hungry in our community.

Mr. Speaker, James Fisher's experience and the efforts of many other organizations, including those on the Peninsula and in the City of San Francisco, should serve as an example to all of us on how each one of us can help our communities work to alleviate hunger and homelessness.

IN HONOR OF THE REOPENING OF  
THE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL  
AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY  
CENTER OF NEW YORK

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2001*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center of New York will reopen after a two-year renovation. The Center is housed in a historic former high school in Greenwich Village. The Food and Maritime Trades High School was built in 1844 and became the spiritual home of the Gay and Lesbian community of New York in 1983.

Since its founding, the Center has served as a meeting place for those committed to improving the lives and assuring the rights of those who suffer because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation. The Center is an inclusive organization that recently changed its name to demonstrate a commitment to serving the Bisexual and Transgender community.

Newcomers to New York have always joined together in fraternal and social groups. Just as some organizations help immigrants adjust to life in the City, so too, the Center

helps newcomers from the gay community as they adjust to a new life in New York. Quarterly orientations and regular support groups for young people are some of the Center's most important programs.

The Center is the "heart" of the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender community in New York City. Each week, more than 5,000 people visit the center to take advantage of the numerous services and programs it offers. It has also become a social center for many people in the community. The monthly schedule at the Center includes more than 100 political and social groups. The AA program alone provides counseling and support for several hundred people in recovery. The Center Library is a valuable resource for both the gay and straight community.

The Center's real contributions can be seen in the lives of those who have been transformed by the Center. The HIV positive patient who is strengthened through the AIDS support group, the counseled teen who is empowered to stand up to taunts, and the participant in a 12-step program who can face the future with friends from the Center, have all improved their quality of life through Center programs.

I am honored to salute the many people who work so hard at the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Center of New York. The reopening of the Center is indeed a cause for celebration.

CITIZENSHIP IMPORTANT

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2001*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues the July 4, 2001, editorial from the Omaha World-Herald entitled "Americans All." It ran exactly 225 years after America's forefathers declared independence from England. At that time, no one could have envisioned how the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence would continue to attract immigrants from around the world.

Mr. Speaker, immigrants who legally traverse the U.S. immigration system should be highly lauded. Indeed, they have made incredible sacrifices to attain freedom and the chance to pursue their dreams. Therefore, it is incumbent upon this body to continue to support legal immigration and the efforts of immigrants to become U.S. citizens for only through citizenship can immigrants, who contribute so much to other aspects of American society, fully participate in our unique political process.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 4, 2001]

AMERICANS ALL

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.—Declaration of Independence

As Midlanders celebrate the 225th anniversary of America's decision to end its status as a collection of colonies, it is instructive and heartening to note that this region is in a real sense a showcase for the degree to

which the Declaration remains a living document.

Nebraska and Iowa in particular are increasingly becoming a focus not just of immigration but of immigrants who take the important and self-affirming step of becoming U.S. citizens. Those who do so are immersing themselves in the old, yet ever young, quest for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which often were not available in their native lands.

The numbers are not yet huge, but the math involved is impressive. Naturalizations—mostly of people from Latin America but also from Lithuania and Asia and points all over—have grown impressively in the last decade. Many come for jobs, often in this region's meatpacking plants.

But it is noteworthy that increasingly they are coming here, rather than to more traditional venues like California, Texas and the East Coast. Many believe that economic prospects are brighter in this part of the country, and for the most part they find easy acceptance. Last year, 4,245 people became U.S. citizens in Iowa and Nebraska. Contrast that with the figure of 897 as recently as 1992—almost a fourfold increase. (this Friday, at least 250 new citizens will be sworn at Lexington, Neb.)

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither. . . .

It is worth remembering that one of the complaints the authors of the Declaration fielded against England's King George III was that his policies sharply restricted immigration. George correctly saw burgeoning population as a threat to his hold on the colonies. And while he could do nothing about population growth in America due to the natural margin of births over deaths, he could and did try to strangle further influx.

Today, although immigration and naturalization still present some roadblocks, the picture is much brighter. Among those who want to plant their futures here, for the most part they do better if they become citizens. They then have more of a stake, more of a say. And, to their credit, the process requires work. It's not like signing up for a supermarket discount card or acquiring a driver's license.

The procedure usually takes about a year. There's a standard \$250 processing fee, and along the way there's an FBI background check, an interview and a civics test. So it's not easy, but at least it's achievable and the process is regularized and fair. Completing it is, and ought to be, a source of pride.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. . . . We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. . . .

As has been often noted, this is a nation of immigrants. In the Midlands, that immigration has to a great degree meant Germans and Irish, and in lesser numbers Poles, English, Scandinavians, Czechs and the descendants of freed slaves. Today, Latinos and, to a lesser degree, those of Asian origins are changing the face of society here—figuratively and literally.

It is, we believe, incumbent on those who got here first to extend a welcome to those who are making their own trips and taking up citizenship as the 20th century fades into the 21st. For the most part, this is happening seamlessly. For the most part, this is happening seamlessly. The newest arrivals are being assimilated and recognized for their strengths. To be candid, Iowa and Nebraska

would have difficulty sustaining population growth without them. The process feeds on itself. Newcomers who become citizens (or legal residents) are in turn entitled to serve as sponsors for relatives' applications.

And so it goes. The faces change somewhat. The goals and dreams do not.

Nearly everyone who comes here and becomes a part of the American matrix is seeking essentially the same things the Founders were taking about 225 years ago. Americans are all in this together. They draw strength for new blood, new ideas. That's the indisputable past, and it is the inevitable future.

#### IN MEMORY OF STANLEY KRAMER

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of an exceptional filmmaker, Stanley Kramer.

During his lifetime, Stanley Kramer produced dozens of films. They included such classics as *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, *Judgment at Nuremberg* and *Inherit the Wind*.

Stanley Earl Kramer was born and raised in New York City's Hell's Kitchen neighborhood, where he later attended New York University. Before he left for the military service in World War II, he established himself in the movie industry as a researcher, editor and writer. His first film, *So This is New York*, was released in 1948.

Working in the 1950s and 60s, Kramer stood for things in which he believed and intertwined them into his works. For example, he highlighted issues such as race in *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* and *The Defiant Ones*, Nazi war crimes in *Judgment at Nuremberg*, fundamentalism vs. modern science in *Inherit the Wind* and nuclear holocaust in *On the Beach*. He also depicted his courageous demeanor in his films, not even realizing it, by creating characters who fought against fear while others stayed behind.

Even though Kramer was known as a "message director", his friends and beloved ones knew him as much more. Steven Spielberg once said that Kramer was one of the greatest film makers due to the impact he made on the ethical world, and not solely based on the art and passion he conveyed on screen.

Eighty of his films were nominated for Oscars, 16 of them which won and six were nominated for Best Picture. Three of his finest films made the American Film Institute's list of 100 Best Movies of All Time. Kramer himself was nominated as Best Director three times, and in 1962, he was presented the prestigious Irving B. Thalberg Memorial Award for Outstanding Work. He also received the Producers Guild of America's David O. Selznick Life Achievement Award.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring the memory of Stanley Kramer for all of his achievements in the movie industry. His love and dedication in portraying significant films has touched the hearts of all.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### DISTRIBUTED POWER HYBRID ENERGY ACT

#### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Distributed Power Hybrid Energy Act. This bill would direct the Secretary of Energy to develop and implement a strategy for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of distributed power hybrid energy systems.

Distributed power is modular electric generation or storage located close to the point of use, well suited for the use of renewable energy technologies such as wind turbines and photovoltaics, and also of clean, efficient, fossil-fuel technologies such as gas turbines and fuel cells.

Distributed power avoids the need for and cost of additional transmission lines and pipelines, reduces associated delivery losses, and increases energy efficiency. In addition, distributed power can provide insurance against energy disruptions and expand the available energy service choices for consumers.

By their very nature, renewable resources are distributed. Our ability to cost-effectively take advantage of our renewable, indigenous resources can be greatly advanced through systems that minimize the intermittency of these resources. Distributed power hybrid systems can help accomplish this.

"Hybridizing" distributed power systems—combining two renewable sources or a renewable and a fossil source—enables us to offset the weaknesses of one technology with the strengths of another. For example, in a hybrid system, the intermittency of wind power can be offset by the reliability and affordability of power generated by a microturbine.

My bill would direct the Secretary of Energy to develop a distributed power hybrid systems strategy identifying opportunities for and barriers to such systems, technology gaps that need to be closed, and system integration tools that are necessary to plan, design, build and operate such systems.

Mr. Speaker, distributed generation represents the most significant technological change in the electric industry in decades. Knowing this, it makes sense to focus our R&D priorities on distributed power hybrid systems that can both help improve power reliability and affordability and bring more efficiency and cleaner energy resources into the mix. My bill would help us do this. I look forward to working with Members of the House to move forward with this important initiative.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF DR. JESUS CARREON

#### HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2001*

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Jesus Carreon for his unflinching leadership and his dedication to the

*July 12, 2001*

Southern California community. Dr. Jesus "Jess" Carreon, current President of Rio Hondo College, will be leaving the district to assume a new position as President of Portland Community College in Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Carreon has been an active contributor to the Southern California community for quite some time. After spending his childhood in the San Diego area, he pursued his Bachelor's Degree from the University of San Diego. He later earned his Master's of Science Degree from the University of California, Irvine, and his Doctorate in Education from the University of Southern California.

After completing his own education, Dr. Carreon immediately became a teacher. Since then, he has been involved in the educational process at nearly every level. He served as Assistant Dean of Instruction at Laney College in Oakland and as Assistant Dean of Vocational Education at San Bernardino Valley College. Dr. Carreon later served as Vice President of Instruction at El Camino Community College and, most recently, as President of Ventura College.

Jess has made immense strides during his tenure as President of Rio Hondo Community College. In addition to greatly improving the school's image, Dr. Carreon has worked tirelessly to increase Rio Hondo's involvement in the community. Under his leadership, members of the school's management team were awarded seats on Chambers of Commerce in each of Rio Hondo's sending districts. In addition, Dr. Carreon pioneered the creation of the school's first satellite campuses in the towns of El Monte and Santa Fe Springs.

Still, Dr. Carreon's involvement reaches far beyond the classroom. When not teaching, he serves on local community boards and acts as an advocate for economic development. He sits on the Board of Directors for both the American Association of Community Colleges and the Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital. Dr. Carreon is an active member of Whittier and San Gabriel economic councils and, in 1999, was named President of the National Community College Hispanic Council.

Dr. Carreon's expansive knowledge and considerable expertise have made him a popular speaker at the regional, state and national levels. He lectures frequently on a host of topics, including economic development, workforce preparation, and leadership.

Dr. Carreon has devoted his life to improving education throughout Southern California and the 34th Congressional District. He is a model citizen, active throughout the community. I want to personally congratulate Jess for all his contributions and wish him success in his new position.

#### IN STRONG SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2002 AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

#### HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2001*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for the Fiscal Year